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09/903,474	07/11/2001	Norman Wesley Gimbert	13DV-14215	9339
John S. Beulick Armstrong Teasdale LLP One metropolitan Sq., Suite 2600 St. Louis, MO 63102			EXAMINER ABEL JALIL, NEVEEN	
			ART UNIT 2165	PAPER NUMBER
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/903,474

**Applicant(s)**

GIMBERT ET AL.

**Examiner**

NEVEEN ABEL JALIL

**Art Unit**

2165

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on October 14, 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11, 13, 14 and 16-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11, 13, 14 and 16-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/C)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 14, 2008 has been entered.
2. The amendment filed on October 14, 2008 has been received and entered. Claims 1-11, 13-14 and 16-18 are pending.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-10, 13-14, 16, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobbs (U.S. Patent No. 6,523,022 B1) in view of Dan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,560,639 B1), and further in view of Garrow et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0194160 A1).

As to claim 1, Hobbs discloses a method for communicating information between business entities in a collaborative development using a system including a first server system

controlled and operated by a first business entity and a second server system operated by a second business entity, the first server system including a first web server hosting a website of the first business entity and a first database including data owned by the first business entity, the second server system including a second web server hosting a website of the second business entity and a second database including data owned by the second business entity, said method comprising the steps of:

coupling the first web server to the first database controlled by the first business entity, wherein the first web server populates a first web site with data from the first database such that the first web site has a navigational structure (See Hobbs Figure 12, and see Hobbs Figure 13, Site Plan), the data including information that the first business entity wants to share with the second business entity (See Hobbs column 14, lines 50-65, wherein “first server system” deemed to include the original Web site of the business –i.e. “E&Y, Lexis/Nexis”);

coupling the second web server to the second database controlled by the second business entity, wherein the second web server populates a second web site with data from the second database, the data including information that the second business entity wants to share with the first business entity (See Hobbs column 25, lines 29-35, and Hobbs column 28, lines 44-60, also see Hobbs column 14, lines 50-65, wherein “second server system” deemed to include the “warehouse system”);

synchronizing the first web site and the second web site to function together as a collaborative web site wherein at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative website is hosted from the first website by the first business entity and at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative website is hosted from the second website by the second business

entity wherein the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the first and second business entity (See Hobbs column 3, lines 50-52, prior art., also see Hobbs column 7, lines 19-29, and see Hobbs column 10, lines 13-27); and

accessing the first web site and the data stored in the first server system database by a user associated with the second business entity via the collaborative website (See Hobbs column 25, lines 11-20);

accessing the second web site and the data stored in the second server system database by a user associated with the first business entity to select a link displayed on the collaborative website (See Hobbs column 25, lines 11-20, also see Hobbs Figure 6).

Hobbs does not explicitly teach such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure. Hobbs teaches site plan and site index which are navigational structures of a website in Figures 12 and 13. Navigational pages are merely the order of and composition of a website and thus inherent to all web sites. Hobbs also teaches populating the collaborative website from various sources including many databases.

Dan et al. teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Dan et al. column 4, lines 47-51, wherein a single website is cloned thus having identical navigation structure at point in time and at remote location if implemented as such).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Hobbs by the teaching of Dan et al. to include such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure by cloning a website navigational structure and populating it with different data than

the original website site as taught by the combined references because it makes it easier to identify and combine similar structures thus keeping better management and control of websites.

Hobbs as modified still does not teach recording navigation change details, including a url of the page changed, and a controlling party of the page in a historical log.

Dan et al. teaches recording navigation change details, including a url of the page changed, and a controlling party of the page in a historical log (See Dan et al. column 4, lines 18-20, and see Dan et al. column 3, lines 13-19, also see Dan et al. abstract, also see Dan et al. Figure 3, S40, and see Dan et al. column 10, lines 5-10, wherein it is inherent that web pages are identified by urls, and wherein “controlling party” reads on “owner/user” who has access rights and made the changes).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further modified Hobbs as modified by the teaching of Dan et al. to include recording navigation change details, including a url of the page changed, and a controlling party of the page in a historical log because it is well known in the art to utilize log to account for changes including identifiers and user who made the changes for efficient tracking and management.

Hobbs as modified still does not teach aircraft and aircraft engine information.

Garrow et al. teaches aircraft and aircraft engine information (See Garrow et al. page 6, paragraph 0058, also see Garrow et al. column 9, lines 47-67, also see Garrow et al. page 8, paragraphs 0068-0071).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further modified Hobbs as modified by the teaching of Garrow et al. to include

aircraft and aircraft engine information because providing specific records dealing with one industry allows for efficiency and effective tracking of information thereby reducing business costs associated with the aircraft industry.

**the data shared by the second business entity being different from the data shared by the first business entity.**

As to claim 2, Hobbs as modified discloses wherein said step of coupling the first web server to the first database further comprises the step of providing a first server system (See Hobbs column 11, lines 63-67, also see Hobbs column 14, lines 45-59) hosted by an aircraft engine manufacturer (See Garrow et al. page 6, paragraph 0058, also see Garrow et al. column 9, lines 47-67, also see Garrow et al. page 8, paragraphs 0068-0071).

As to claim 3, Hobbs as modified discloses wherein said step of coupling the second web server to the second database further comprises the step of providing a second server system hosted by an aircraft engine manufacturer (See Garrow et al. page 6, paragraph 0058, also see Garrow et al. column 9, lines 47-67, also see Garrow et al. page 8, paragraphs 0068-0071).

As to claim 4, Hobbs as modified discloses wherein said step of accessing the first web site and the data stored in the first server system further comprises the step of accessing data

from the first and second server systems based on individual access privileges (See Hobbs column 11, lines 63-67, also see Hobbs column 14, lines 45-59).

As to claim 5, Hobbs as modified discloses wherein said step of accessing data stored in the first server system further comprises the step of selectively accessing (See Hobbs column 11, lines 63-67, also see Hobbs column 14, lines 45-59) at least one of aircraft engine and aircraft data relating to at least one of general information data, plans and schedules data, propulsion systems data, and engineering data (See Garrow et al. column 9, lines 47-67, also see Garrow et al. page 8, paragraphs 0068-0071).

As to claim 6, Hobbs discloses a system of communicating information to a user via a computer including a browser, said system comprising:

a first server system controlled and operated by a first business entity comprising a first web server and a first database including data owned by the first business entity, said first web server coupled to said first database and to said network, said first web server displays a first web site populated with data from said first database at the user computer such that the first web site has a navigational structure (See Hobbs Figure 12, and see Hobbs Figure 13, Site Plan); and

a second server system controlled and operated by a second business entity comprising a second web server and a second database including data owned by the second business entity, said second web server coupled to said second database and to said network, said second web server displays at user computer a second web site populated with data from said second database, said first web site and said second web site synchronized to function together as a



collaborative web site wherein at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative website is hosted from the first website by the first business entity and at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative website is hosted from the second website by the second business entity wherein the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the first and second business entity, and the data stored in said first server system database is accessible to a user browser via said second server system, and the data stored in said second server system database is accessible to the user browser via said first server system, and the collaborative website is displayed to the user enabling the user to access data stored in at least one of said first and second server system (See Hobbs column 25, lines 29-35, and Hobbs column 28, lines 44-60, also see Hobbs column 14, lines 50-65, wherein “second server system” deemed to include the “warehouse system”).

Hobbs does not explicitly teach navigational pages such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure. Hobbs teaches site plan and site index which are navigational structures of a website in Figures 12 and 13. Navigational pages are merely the order of and composition of a website and thus inherent to all web sites. Hobbs also teaches populating the collaborative website from various sources including many databases.

Dan et al. teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Dan et al. column 4, lines 47-51, wherein a single website is cloned thus having identical navigation structure at point in time and at remote location if implemented as such).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Hobbs by the teaching of Dan et al. to include such that the second

web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure by cloning a website navigational structure and populating it with different data than the original website site as taught by the combined references because it makes it easier to identify and combine similar structures thus keeping better management and control of websites.

Hobbs as modified still does not teach at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.

Dan et al. teaches at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a database (See Dan et al. column 4, lines 18-20, and see Dan et al. column 3, lines 13-19, also see Dan et al. abstract, also see Dan et al. Figure 3, S40, wherein a database provides a log and wherein spreadsheet format of log is well known in the art).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further modified Hobbs as modified by the teaching of Dan et al. to include recording changes in the structure of at least one of the first and second web sites in a database because it is well known in the art to store data in various formats within a database and those types of format are obvious to include spreadsheet program which was well known at the time the invention was made for customization and efficiency.

Hobbs as modified still does not teach aircraft and aircraft engine information.

Garrow et al. teaches aircraft and aircraft engine information (See Garrow et al. page 6, paragraph 0058, also see Garrow et al. column 9, lines 47-67, also see Garrow et al. page 8, paragraphs 0068-0071).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further modified Hobbs as modified by the teaching of Garrow et al. to include

aircraft and aircraft engine information because providing specific records dealing with one industry allows for efficiency and effective tracking of information thereby reducing business costs associated with the aircraft industry.

As to claim 7, Hobbs as modified discloses wherein said data stored in said first server system and said second server system accessible to the user browser based on individual access privileges (See Hobbs column 10, lines 25-27).

As to claim 8, Hobbs as modified discloses said first server system, said second server system hosted by a business partner (See Hobbs column 35, lines 27-35, wherein “partner” reads on “sponsor”).

Hobbs as modified still does not teach hosted by a turbine engine manufacturer.

Garrow et al. teaches hosted by a turbine engine manufacturer (See Garrow et al. page 6, paragraph 0058, also see Garrow et al. page 8, paragraphs 0068-0071).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further modified Hobbs as modified by the teaching of Garrow et al. to include hosted by a turbine engine manufacturer because providing specific records dealing with one industry allows for efficiency and effective tracking of information thereby reducing business costs associated with the aircraft industry.

As to claims 9, and 10, Hobbs as modified discloses wherein at least one of said first database and said second (See Hobbs column 25, lines 12-17).

Hobbs as modified still does not teach database includes aircraft engine data relating to at least one of general information data, propulsion systems data, and engineering.

Garrow et al. teaches database includes aircraft engine data relating to at least one of general information data, propulsion systems data, and engineering (See Garrow et al. column 9, lines 47-67, also see Garrow et al. page 8, paragraphs 0068-0071).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further modified Hobbs as modified by the teaching of Garrow et al. to include hosted by an aircraft engine manufacturer; hosted by a business partner of the aircraft engine manufacturer; and at least one of plans and schedules, propulsion systems, and engineering because providing specific records dealing with one industry allows for efficiency and effective tracking of information thereby reducing business costs associated with the aircraft industry.

As to claim 13, Hobbs discloses a web-based communications system comprising:  
a computer comprising a browser;  
a network coupled to said computer (See Hobbs Figure 4, shows a networked computer with a browser);  
a first server system controlled and operated (by a business) comprising a first web server and a first database, said first web server coupled to said first database and to said network, said first web server configured to display at said computer a first web site having navigation al structure (See Hobbs Figure 12, and see Hobbs Figure 13, Site Plan) and populated with data from said first database (See Hobbs column 14, lines 50-65, wherein “first server system” deemed to include the original Web site of the business –i.e. “E&Y, Lexis/Nexis”); and

a second server system controlled and operated (by a second business) comprising a second web server and a second database, said second web server coupled to said second database and to said network, said second web server configured to display at said computer a second web site populated with data from said second database (See Hobbs column 14, lines 50-65, wherein “second server system” deemed to include the “warehouse system”); wherein said system is configured to:

synchronize said first web site and said second web site such that said first web site and said second web site function together as a collaborative web site wherein at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative website is hosted from said first website and at least a portion of said data included in said collaborative website is hosted from said second website, and wherein said collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the first and second business entity, and the data stored in said first server system database is accessible to a user browser via said second server system, and the data stored in said second server system database is accessible to said user browser via said first server system and the collaborative website displayed to the user for accessing data stored in at least one of said first and second server system; and transmit information from said browser to at least one of said first server system and a second server system (See Hobbs column 3, lines 50-52, prior art., also see Hobbs column 7, lines 19-29, also see Hobbs column 9, lines 8-25, wherein “first system” and “second system” reads on “first network source” and “second network source”, and see Hobbs column 10, lines 20-27, wherein the claimed term “for accessing” is interpreted as intended use, and should be replaced with “to access”).

Hobbs does not teach at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format.

Dan et al. teaches at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes entered by a user in a spreadsheet format (See Dan et al. column 4, lines 18-20, and see Dan et al. column 3, lines 13-19, also see Dan et al. abstract, also see Dan et al. Figure 3, S40, wherein a database provides a log and wherein spreadsheet format of log is well known in the art).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Hobbs by the teaching of Dan et al. to include recording changes in the structure of at least one of the first and second web sites in a spreadsheet format because it is well known in the art to utilize various applications including spreadsheets to store website log data.

Hobbs as modified still does not teach the business being an aircraft engine manufacturer and second business being a partner of the aircraft manufacturer.

Garrow et al. teaches the business being an aircraft engine manufacturer and second business being a partner of the aircraft manufacturer (See Garrow et al. page 6, paragraph 0058, also see Garrow et al. column 9, lines 47-67, also see Garrow et al. page 8, paragraphs 0068-0071).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further modified Hobbs as modified by the teaching of Garrow et al. to include hosted by an aircraft engine manufacturer or a partner of the aircraft manufacturer because

providing specific records dealing with one industry allows for efficiency and effective tracking of information thereby reducing business costs associated with the aircraft industry.

Hobbs as modified still does not explicitly teach such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure. Hobbs teaches site plan and site index which are navigational structures of a website in Figures 12 and 13 (i.e. site map). Navigational pages are merely the order of and composition of a website and thus inherent to all web sites. Hobbs also teaches populating the collaborative website from various sources including many databases.

Dan et al. teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Dan et al. column 4, lines 47-51, wherein a single website is cloned thus having identical navigation structure at point in time and at remote location if implemented as such).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further modified Hobbs as modified by the teaching of Dan et al. to include such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure by cloning a website navigational structure and populating it with different data than the original website site as taught by the combined references because it makes it easier to identify and combine similar structures thus keeping better management and control of websites.

As to claim 14, Hobbs as modified discloses said first server system hosted by a turbine engine manufacturer, said second server system hosted by an aircraft manufacturer (See Garrow

et al., page 6, paragraph 0058, also see Garrow et al., column 9, lines 47-67, also see Garrow et al., page 8, paragraphs 0068-0071, wherein “turbine engine” reads on “jet engine”).

As to claims 16, and 18, Hobbs as modified discloses wherein said browser configured to display aircraft engine data relating to at least one of general information data, plans and schedules data, propulsion systems data, and engineering data (See Garrow et al., column 9, lines 47-67, also see Garrow et al., page 8, paragraphs 0068-0071).

5. Claims 11, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobbs (U.S. Patent 6,523,022 B1) in view of Dan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,560,639 B1), and in view of well known teachings in the art, further in view of Garrow et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0194160 A1) and still further in view of Glass et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,278,965).

As to claim 11 Hobbs as modified teaches said first database and said second database (See Hobbs column 2, lines 47-51).

Hobbs as modified still does not teach wherein at least one of said database maintains a record of navigation changes.

Glass et al. teaches wherein at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes (See Glass et al., column 5, lines 34-51, wherein “maintains a record” reads on “flight history”, also see Glass et al., column 22, lines 38-63, wherein “navigational changes” reads on “flight plans”).



It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further modified Hobbs as modified by the teaching of Glass et al. to include wherein at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes because the partnership will reduce business costs by introducing efficient information retrieval and processing.

As to claim 17, Hobbs as modified still does not teach wherein said browser configured to selectively display an historical log relating to navigational changes to said user interface.

Glass et al. teaches wherein said browser configured to selectively display an historical log (See Glass et al. column 5, lines 41-48) relating to navigational changes (See Glass et al. column 5, lines 34-51, wherein “maintains a record” reads on “flight history”, also see Glass et al. column 22, lines 38-63, wherein “navigational changes” reads on “flight plans”) to said user interface (See Glass et al. column 11, lines 12-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further modified Hobbs as modified by the teaching of Glass et al. to include wherein said browser configured to selectively display an historical log relating to navigational changes to said user interface because the partnership will reduce business costs by introducing efficient information retrieval and processing.

### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments filed October 14, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants traverse the Examiner's assertion on page 4 of the Office Action that "Hobbs teaches site plan and site index which are navigational structures of a website in Figures 12 and 13." Rather, Figure 12 shows a flowchart of a method for generating a single frame within a web browser, wherein the frame includes an indexed list of terms that the site operator has designated as linked terms that are used as query keys in order to return optimum results from a Data Warehouse's search engine... Accordingly, Applicants submit that the site plan and site index described by Hobbs are not equivalents of a web site navigational structure as recited in Applicants' currently pending claims" noted but not deemed to be persuasive.

As an introductory matter, Applicant's specification paragraphs 0018, 0027, and 0030 describe the "navigational structure" as "[0027] Navigation through each web page 102 and 104 is coordinated to be identical. Specifically, each web page 102 and 104 includes a navigational bar 110 that includes a plurality of hyperlinks 112 to other navigational web pages" (i.e. organization of links for ease of orientation and sought after information on the site basically how to go about what your looking for), thus no different from what is cited in Hobbs. Applicant's specification also asserts that as a result of the invention at the collaborative website, the navigational structure is seamless to each user (See Specification, paragraph 0019), again suggesting the make up of the Website described in Hobbs Figures 12 and 13 (specifically Figure 15 teaches site plan). More so, Hobbs was merely mentioned to show that navigation bar and links menu are available as hyperlinked keywords on the Website (i.e. where to go to next and how the next page is linked to the current one), which are considered navigational structures in the Web art are clearly common to various collaborative Web portals (i.e. prevalent and existing

at the time of the invention). However, it was Dan that was cited in the OA to teach documenting and maintaining the changes in the navigational structures of a webpage. Dan tracking of navigational changes to a clone reads on the claim language of “the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure”; therefore, the combined references read on the argued limitation.

Applicant’s argument on page 12 of the remarks that “Dan describes a system for identifying attributes of a user-changed web page and storing the attributes of a user-changed web page in a database, wherein the system includes a web site and a clone of the web site that is stored in a remote location and not accessed during use by users, therefore, Hobbs, Dan, and Garrow, considered alone or in combination, describes or suggests sharing data between a first business entity and a second business entity, wherein the data shared by the two business entities is different” is noted but not deemed to be persuasive.

Applicant’s specification describes this feature in paragraph 0016 as:

[0016] System 7, enables the first and second businesses to communicate and collaborate in a centralized, paperless environment. However, because each business entity hosts their own data on their own server and sub-system, proprietary data integrity and control is maintained. System 7 operates by creating two independently hosted web sites (not shown in FIG. 1) that are synchronized to function as a collaborative web site. More specifically, system 7 coordinates the content and navigation on each business entity’s server. Accordingly, the business entities agree to a common navigation structure and to common content upload rules. Furthermore, the business entities agreed to a common platform for maintaining user permissions across the web sites to ensure that users from each business entity have equal functionality within system 7.

Different from what is being claimed and argued since claim 1 reads as follows “coupling the second web server to the second database controlled by the second business entity, wherein the second web server populates a second web site with data from the second database on navigational pages such that the second web site has a navigational” which is confusing in itself since its unclear how “navigational pages” in that sentence tie-in to the remaining terms and is

understood to mean that both business share different information with each other as it would be expected since they are different sources collaborating together.

Another portion from Applicant's specification which appears to be the support for this embodiment states:

[0026] FIG. 5 is an exemplary alternative embodiment of a web page 104 that may be used in executing system 7. Web pages 102 and 104 are independently hosted web sites that are synchronized to function as a collaborative web site. More specifically, in the exemplary embodiments, web page 102 is populated with data from a server hosted by an aircraft engine manufacturer, and web page 104 is populated with data from a server hosted by an aircraft manufacturer.

Hobbs streamlines data from various heterogeneous sources into one central portal. The data populating the shared portal is not duplicate or identical instead it's different according to its source. Each contributing vendor and its database in Hobbs architecture supply its own data different from the other vendor and requests are routed to each respective database (see column 32, lines 20-35) to meet the user's needs (i.e. data is shared between two databases). As well known to a person of ordinary skill in the art, data warehouse systems such as Hobbs contain data that is gathered into the data warehouse from a variety of sources and merged into a coherent whole.

The remaining arguments appear to be duplicate to those addressed above and others that were previously presented/ addressed in prior office actions, they remain to be non-persuasive.

### ***Conclusion***

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. For complete list of cited art, see PTO 892.
9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NEVEEN ABEL JALIL whose telephone number is (571)272-4074. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:30PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christian P. Chace can be reached on 571-272-4190. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Neveen Abel-Jalil  
January 10, 2009  
/Neeven Abel-Jalil/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2165